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15 Max Rave, LLC

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17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
18
19 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

20
21 ZACHARY HILE, on behalf of himself and
22 all others similarly situated,

23 Case No. 07-CV-00738 (JSW)

24
25 **STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

26 Plaintiff,

27 vs.

28 MAX RAVE, LLC and G+G RETAIL,
INC.,

Defendants.

29
30 Complaint Filed: February 5, 2007
31 Trial Date: None Set

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33 Plaintiff Zachary Hile (“Plaintiff”) and Defendant Max Rave, LLC
34 (“Defendant”), by and through their respective counsel, hereby stipulate as follows, and
35 mutually request the Court to approve said Stipulation and enter an order in accordance
36 herewith.

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1 1.0. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS.

2 1.1. Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve
 3 production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special
 4 protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting
 5 this litigation would be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and
 6 petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties
 7 acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or
 8 responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the limited
 9 information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to treatment
 10 as confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that
 11 this Stipulated Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information
 12 under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and
 13 reflects the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court
 14 to file material under seal.

15 2.0. DEFINITIONS.

16 2.1. Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,
 17 employees, consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).

18 2.2. Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of
 19 how generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, documents,
 20 testimony, transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures
 21 or responses to discovery in this matter.

22 2.3. “Confidential” Information: Disclosure or Discovery Material that
 23 qualifies for protection under standards developed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

24 2.4. “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items:
 25 extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” whose disclosure to another
 26 Party or nonparty would create a substantial risk of serious injury that could not be
 27 avoided by less restrictive means, including without limitation, Disclosure or Discovery
 28 Material that contains a Party’s or nonparty’s:

- (a) trade secrets;
- (b) highly sensitive strategic planning, commercial planning, or price planning information or items of current significance; and
- (c) private customer information or items.

2.5. Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

2.6. Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.7. Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.8 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “Confidential” or as “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.9. Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action.

2.10. In-House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party.

2.11. Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).

2.12. Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee of a Party or of a competitor of a Party's and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a competitor of a Party's. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

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1 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support
 2 services (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or
 3 demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and
 4 their employees and subcontractors.

5 3.0 SCOPE.

6 3.1. The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only
 7 Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted
 8 therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus
 9 testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other
 10 settings that might reveal Protected Material.

11 4.0 DURATION.

12 4.1. Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations
 13 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise
 14 in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

15 5.0 DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL.

16 5.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection:
 17 Each Party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this
 18 Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies
 19 under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party must take care to designate for
 20 protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written
 21 communications that qualify - so that other portions of the material, documents, items,
 22 or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably
 23 within the ambit of this Order.

24 5.2. Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited.
 25 Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified, or that have been made for an
 26 improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development
 27 process, or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties), expose the
 28 Designating Party to sanctions.

1 5.3. If it comes to a Party's or a non-party's attention that information or items
 2 that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, or do not qualify for
 3 the level of protection initially asserted, that Party or non-party must promptly notify all
 4 other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5 5.4. Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
 6 Order, or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that qualifies for protection under
 7 this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.
 8 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

9 (a) for information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of
 10 depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the
 11 legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
 12 ONLY" at the top of each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or
 13 portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must
 14 clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the
 15 margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted
 16 (either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
 17 ONLY"). A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for
 18 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has
 19 indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and
 20 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed
 21 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting
 22 Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party
 23 must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this
 24 Order, then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix
 25 the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 26 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") at the top of each page that contains Protected Material.
 27 If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the
 28 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making

1 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of
 2 protection being asserted (either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 3 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY").

4 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial
 5 proceedings, that the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on
 6 the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected
 7 testimony, and further specify any portions of the testimony that qualify as "HIGHLY
 8 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." When it is impractical to identify
 9 separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection, and when it appears
 10 that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or non-
 11 party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on the record (before the
 12 deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 30 days after receipt by the
 13 Designating Party of the transcript of the deposition to identify the specific portions of
 14 the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection
 15 being asserted ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'
 16 EYES ONLY") by written notice. All transcripts shall be considered Protected Material
 17 with a "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" designation and
 18 subject to this Stipulated Protective Order until expiration of such 30-day period. At
 19 the end of the 30-day period, only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately
 20 designated for protection shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective
 21 Order. Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the
 22 court reporter, who must affix to the top of each such page the legend
 23 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY,"
 24 as instructed by the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting
 25 the testimony.

26 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary, and
 27 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the
 28 exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the

1 legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
 2 ONLY." If only portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing
 3 Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portions, specifying whether
 4 they qualify as "Confidential" or as "Highly Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only."

5 **5.5. Inadvertent Failures to Designate.** If timely corrected, an inadvertent
 6 failure to designate qualified information or items as "Confidential" or as "Highly
 7 Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only" does not, standing alone, waive the Designating
 8 Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is
 9 appropriately designated as "Confidential" or as "Highly Confidential – Attorneys'
 10 Eyes Only" after the material was initially produced, the Receiving Party, on timely
 11 notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material
 12 is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

13 **6.0. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS.**

14 **6.1. Timing of Challenges.** Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's
 15 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness,
 16 unnecessary economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the
 17 litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by
 18 electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

19 **6.2. Meet and Confer.** A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a
 20 Designating Party's confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin
 21 the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of
 22 communication are not sufficient) with counsel for the Designating Party. In
 23 conferring, the challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the
 24 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an
 25 opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if
 26 no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A
 27 challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has
 28 engaged in this meet and confer process first.

1 6.3. Judicial Intervention. A Party that elects to press a challenge to a
 2 confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Designating
 3 Party may file and serve a motion under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with
 4 Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) that identifies the challenged material and sets
 5 forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a
 6 competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and
 7 confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph and that sets forth with
 8 specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation that was given by the
 9 Designating Party in the meet and confer dialogue.

10 6.4. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
 11 Designating Party. Until the court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to
 12 afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the
 13 Producing Party's designation.

14 7.0. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL.

15 7.1. Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is
 16 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case
 17 only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected
 18 Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions
 19 described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party
 20 must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL DISPOSITION).
 21 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and
 22 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under
 23 this Order.

24 7.2. Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise
 25 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party
 26 may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL only to:

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- 1 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as
2 well as employees of said Counsel, including regular and temporary
3 employees, contractors and agents, to whom it is reasonably
4 necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;
- 5 (b) current or former officers, directors, and employees, including In-
6 House Counsel, of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
7 reasonably necessary for this litigation;
- 8 (c) any management employee of any non-party producing the
9 Discovery Material at issue;
- 10 (d) experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party, including
11 employees, contractors and agents of such experts, to whom
12 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
13 signed the "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" (Exhibit
14 A);
- 15 (e) the Court and its personnel;
- 16 (f) the author of the document or the original source of the information;
17 and
- 18 (h) any recipient of the document.

19 7.3. Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
20 ONLY" Information or Items.

21 (a) Information and items designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
22 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" may be provided only to the Receiving Party's Outside
23 Counsel of record and, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by
24 the Designating Party, may be disclosed by such Outside Counsel of record only to the
25 individuals listed in paragraph 7.2 above, with the exception of management employees
26 of any non-party as described in subparagraph 7.2(c) above.

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(b) Certain information and items that may be designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" may contain financially sensitive and/or private consumer information which, if disclosed in unredacted form, could violate consumers' privacy rights. Accordingly, to the extent such consumer information is contained in any Disclosure or Discovery Material that may be produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter, the Designating Party retains the right to redact any and all such private consumer information prior to disclosure or production.

8.0. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED
PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION.

8.1. If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing (by fax, if possible) immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

8.2. The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the Party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the Party in the other action that caused the subpoena or order to issue.

8.3. The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.

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1 8.4. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking
 2 protection in that court of its confidential material - and nothing in these provisions
 3 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to
 4 disobey a lawful directive from another court.

5 9.0. **UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL.**

6 9.1. If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has
 7 disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under
 8 this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in
 9 writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to
 10 retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom
 11 unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such
 12 person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that
 13 is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

14 10.0. **FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL.**

15 10.1. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order
 16 secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the
 17 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file any
 18 Protected Material must comply with N.D. Cal. Local Rule 79-5.

19 11.0. **FINAL DISPOSITION.**

20 11.1. Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party,
 21 within sixty days after the final termination of this action, each Receiving Party must
 22 return all Protected Material to the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, "all
 23 Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other
 24 form of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. With permission in
 25 writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party may destroy some or all of the
 26 Protected Material instead of returning it.

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1 11.2. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving
 2 Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same
 3 person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that identifies (by
 4 category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed
 5 and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts,
 6 compilations, summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the
 7 Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an
 8 archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda,
 9 correspondence or attorney work product, even if such materials contain Protected
 10 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain
 11 subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION), above.

12 12.0. MISCELLANEOUS.

13 12.1. Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any
 14 person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

15 12.2. Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this
 16 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to
 17 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this
 18 Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any
 19 ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

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1 Dated: September 12, 2007

CALL, JENSEN & FERRELL
A Professional Corporation
SCOTT J. FERRELL
SCOT D. WILSON
RAFIK MATTAR

7 Dated: September 12, 2007

5 By: s/Scott Ferrell
6 SCOTT FERRELL

7 Attorneys for Defendant Max Rave, LLC

8 Keller Grover LLP
9 ERIC A. GROVER
JADE BUTMAN
ELIZABETH A. ACEVEDO

10 Dated: September 12, 2007

11 By: s/Eric A. Grover
12 ERIC A. GROVER

13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Zachary Hile

14

15 **ORDER**

16 The Court having considered the foregoing Stipulated Protective Order and good
17 cause appearing therefore, the Stipulated Protective Order shall be the Order of this
18 Court.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: September 14, 2007

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22 
23 Hon. Jeffrey S. White
24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____, of _____, declare
penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that I have read
entirely and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the
United States District Court for the Northern District of California on _____ in
the case of *Hile v. Max Rave, LLC*, Case No. 07-CV-00738 (JSW) (N.D. Cal.). I agree
to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and
I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions
and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in
any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to
any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____